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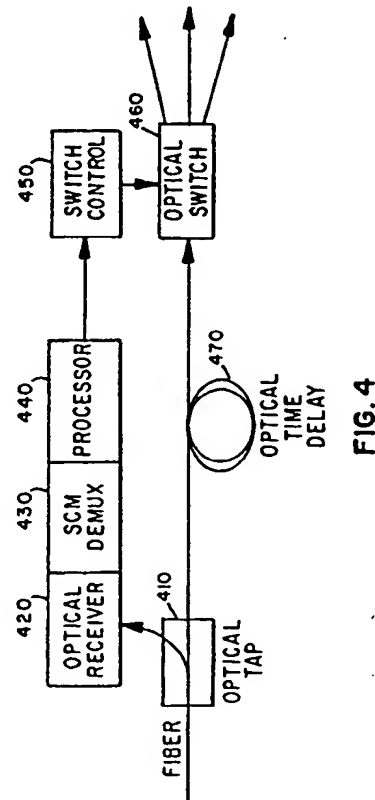
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(54) Routing and switching of optical packets with multiplexed data and header.

(57) A method and apparatus is disclosed for signaling a switch (240, 460, 560) of the target destination of a data packet (100) having a header (110) specifying the destination address and an information frame (120). The data packet (100) along with a separate instance of the header (110) is subcarrier multiplexed and simultaneously transmitted. The separate header (110) is transmitted at a lower speed than the data packet (100) permitting detection and processing by less expensive receivers.

**FIG. 4**

The present invention relates generally to switching of data packets through a data communication or voice network and more particularly to the routing and switching of high speed optical datagram transmission with a control header transmitted on a subcarrier frequency.

A conventional data packet frame or data packet is made up of a header and an information frame which are transmitted in sequence typically at identical communication rates. The header contains, among other things address information which is used to route the data packet through a series of switching nodes to its correct destination. At each node the packet is stored in memory and the target or final destination address is determined from the header. The switching node decodes the header, and switches the packet onto the proper communication link so as to proceed to its proper destination within the network.

In current fiber optic data packet networks switching of an optical data packet utilizes electrical rather than optical processing of the header. This in turn requires complete signal regeneration to be performed at each switching node at baseband. Tapping off a small portion of the optical signal and using this signal to extract the header information is precluded because the header and the information frame have the same data communication rate, and therefore the same optical power is required to detect the header as the information frame.

In an alternative approach, the header is transmitted at a slower rate as described in Ha, et al. "Demonstration of Photonic Fast Packet Switching at 700 Mb/s Data Rate", Electronics Letters, Vol. 27, pages 789-790 (1991). In this approach, a small portion of the optical signal can be tapped and used to process this optical header information. Since the optical signal power required to satisfy a predetermined maximum bit error rate increases non-linearly with an increasing data rate, less optical power is required to detect a slow header. Further, the integrated circuits that decode the header can operate at slower rates than the baseband information data rate and thus are less complex and less expensive to fabricate. However, there are disadvantages with this approach. This transmission format is incompatible with existing and emerging optical network standards such as SONET and FDDI. Furthermore, the existence of two data rates makes it difficult to optimize the detection bandwidth for the header and for the information data, and clock recovery is more complex. Moreover, since the header is transmitted at a slower rate, the overall throughput for the data packet is decreased, and the data transfer efficiency is lower.

In the current invention, a method and apparatus is disclosed for signaling a switch of an arriving data packet containing an information frame and optionally a header for routing the data packet through the network. In another aspect of the invention, the data packet does not contain a header but relies on an independent header for routing information. The data packet and a separate instance of header information are simultaneously broadcast in the same time slot using subcarrier multiplexing (SCM) techniques. However, the header information on a separate subcarrier is transmitted at a substantially slower clock rate than the data packet on a different subcarrier. This approach retains the advantages of lower bandwidth electronics to process the header, and additionally allows for optimization of detection functionality for the header and the data packet. Conventional clock recovery techniques can be utilized since the header and the data packet are processed separately. Moreover, this approach is downward compatible with the emerging network standards that contain only a baseband signal channel.

Having detected the header information on the separate subcarrier, the data packet containing the information frame is delayed by an optical buffer for the time required for a switch to receive and act on the header information which is presented to it. Thus the switch is preconfigured to route the data packet correctly, upon immediate reception.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is an illustration of a conventional data packet, having a header and an information frame.

FIG. 2 depicts conventional apparatus for storing a data packet, decoding the header, and signaling a switch.

FIG. 3 depicts one embodiment of the instant invention wherein a separate instance of a header and a data packet are subcarrier multiplexed.

FIG. 4 depicts apparatus for signaling a switch according to one embodiment of the instant invention.

FIG. 5 depicts apparatus for signaling a switch according to another embodiment of the instant invention.

For a better understanding of the present invention, together with other objects, advantages and capabilities thereof, reference is made to the following Description and appended Claims, in conjunction with the drawings. FIG. 1 is an illustration of a conventional data packet 100 having a header 110 preceding an information frame 120. The header 110 is typically transmitted first and contains among other things, routing information that identifies the target destination for the data packet 100. In a data communication network having multiple end point destinations, a data packet may originate

at one destination and be sent to any of the other end point destinations. In order to avoid a direct communication link between each end point destination, a bus structure is used to connect many nodes, and switches are used to read and remove messages from the bus.

FIG. 2 depicts apparatus for conventional routing of a data packet. The data packet is received by optical receiver 205, and initially stored in a buffer 210 whereupon the header 110 is decoded by a decoding processor 220 and the next destination of the data packet is determined. The switch may direct the data packet to another switch within the network for further processing or transmit it to its target destination directly depending on the availability of data links between the switch and the target destination. Switch driver 230 reconfigures the switch 240 before the data packet 100 is transmitted by optical transmitter 250 to its next destination. In conventional data packet routing the data packet must be stored while the header is decoded and processed to determine the destination for the data packet and to reconfigure the switch to transmit that data packet.

FIG. 3 illustrates one embodiment of the current invention. A data packet 310 is multiplexed with a separate header 320 and both are transmitted simultaneously. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the data packet can either include or not include a header depending upon network protocol and system requirements (i.e. downward compatibility with all baseband network standards). The separate header for a given data packet may or may not be coincident with that data packet. The data packet 310 is transmitted on an optical carrier at baseband at data rate  $D_b$ , with  $b$  being the number of bits in the data packet. The separate header 320 is transmitted on the same optical carrier at a subcarrier frequency  $f_h$  which is modulated using one of the conventional digital formats such as ASK, FSK, BPSK, or QPSK at rate  $D_h$ , with  $h$  being the number of bits in the header. In one embodiment of the invention  $D_b$  is greater than  $D_h$ , and  $D_b$  is preferably an integer multiple of  $D_h$ . technique used to multiplex the separate header and data packet is subcarrier multiplexing (SCM).

Referring now to FIG. 4, a multiplexed signal 300 is received at optical tap 410 and a portion of the signal is tapped off and sent to optical receiver 420. The data packet 310 is recovered by demultiplexing the tapped signal. The signal is demultiplexed into the separate header 320 and the data packet 310 by SCM demultiplexer 430. The separate header 320 is decoded by processor 440, and a signal is sent to switch control 450 to reconfigure the optical switch 460 prior to transmission of the data packet to the next destination. Transmission of

the data packet 310 from the optical tap 410 is delayed by optical delay 470 to switch 460 for the amount of time necessary for the processor 440 and switch control 450 to decode the separate header and reconfigure switch 460 for the transmission of the data packet. The delay 470 in FIG. 4 is an extended length of fiber cable.

Referring now to FIG. 5 wherein another embodiment of the instant invention is illustrated. A multiplexed signal 300 is received at an optical amplifier/detector 510. Optical amplifier/detector 510 is a Semiconductor Laser Amplifier (SLA) that both amplifies and detects the incoming signal. The electrical signal from the detector portion of the SLA is received by SCM demultiplexer 520, and demultiplexed into the separate header 320 and the data packet 310. The separate header 310 is decoded by processor 530. Switch control 540 is signaled by processor 530, which informs switch 560 of the destination of the incoming data packet 310. Transmission of the data packet 310 from the optical amplifier/detector 510 is delayed by delay 570 for the amount of time necessary for the processor 530 and switch control 540 to decode the separate header 310 and reconfigure switch 560 for the transmission of the data packet. The delay 570 in FIG. 5 is an extended length of fiber cable.

In accordance with the instant invention, a separate instance of a header, containing address information for routing a data packet through a network, is transmitted at a lower data rate, having the advantage of using less expensive receivers for detecting the signal, and at the same time retaining a high data transmission rate for the data packet.

While there has been shown and described what are at present considered the preferred embodiments of the invention, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended Claims.

#### Claims

1. A method of signaling a switch for routing a data packet to the data packet's target destination, the data packet consisting of a header for specifying a target destination of the data packet and an information frame for holding data, the method comprising the steps of:
  - a) receiving a multiplexed signal composed of a data packet signal and a separate header signal;
  - b) tapping the received multiplexed signal and recovering the header signal;
  - c) optically delaying the multiplexed signal composed of the data packet signal and the header signal;

- d) presenting a signal derived from the header to the switch;
- e) presenting the multiplexed data packet signal and header signal to the switch.
2. The method of signaling a switch in claim 1 wherein the multiplexed signal of step (a) is a subcarrier multiplexed signal.
  3. The method of signaling a switch in claim 1 wherein the data packet signal is received at a first data rate and the header signal is received at a second data rate.
  4. The method of signaling a switch in claim 3 wherein the second data rate is less than the first data rate.
  5. The method of signaling a switch in claim 4 wherein the first data rate is an integer multiple of the second data rate.
  6. The method signaling a switch in claim 5 wherein said data packet signal comprises a plurality of b bits said header signal comprises a plurality of h bits, and said integer multiple is greater than b/h.
  7. The method of signaling a switch in claim 1 wherein the delay is a fixed delay.
  8. The method of signaling a switch in claim 1 wherein the delay is a variable delay.
  9. Apparatus for signaling a switch in preparation for routing a data packet to a target destination, the data packet consisting of a header for specifying a target destination of the data packet and an information frame for holding data, comprising:
    - tap means for tapping a first multiplexed signal, and producing a second multiplexed signal;
    - switch receiving means for receiving said first multiplexed signal;
    - delay means for delaying said first multiplexed signal;
    - demultiplexing means for demultiplexing said second multiplexed signal to recover a separate instance of a header;
    - decoding means for decoding said target destination in said separate instance of a header;
    - signaling means for notifying said switch of said target destination prior to reception by said switch receiving means of the first multiplexed signal.
  10. The apparatus for signaling a switch in claim 8 wherein the first and second multiplexed signals are subcarrier multiplexed signals.
  11. A method of transmitting a data packet containing an information frame and a separate header specifying routing information for a data packet, the method comprising the steps of:
    - (a) transmitting the data packet at a first data rate;
    - (b) transmitting the header at a second data rate which is less than the first data rate;
    - (c) multiplexing the transmissions of steps (c) and
    - (d) creating a multiplexed signal;
    - (e) transmitting the multiplexed signal.

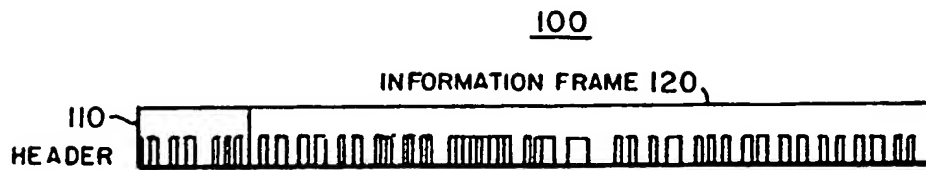


FIG. 1

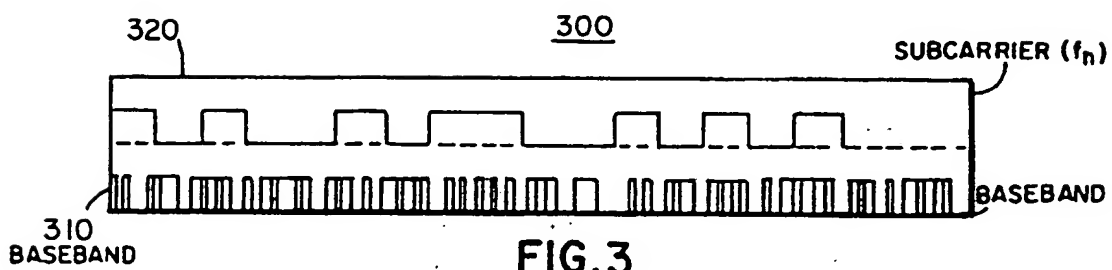


FIG. 3

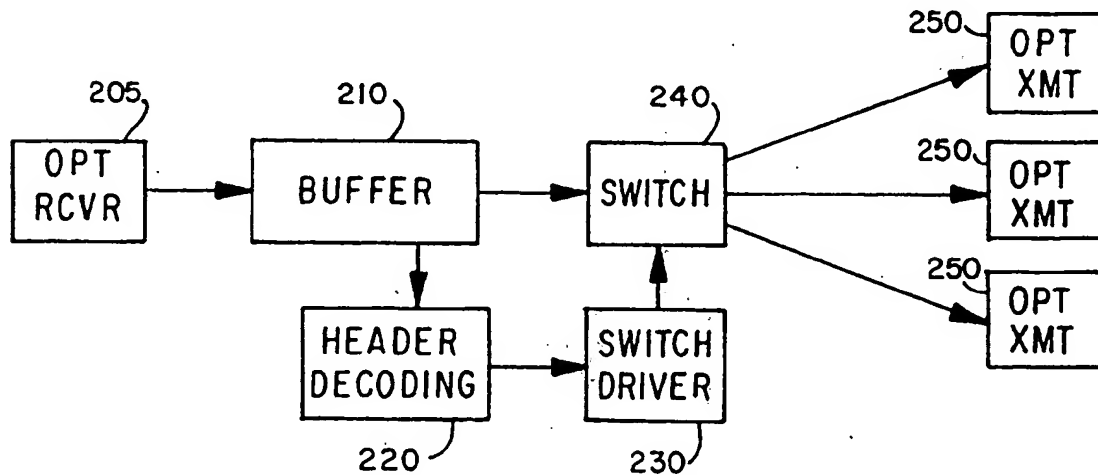


FIG. 2

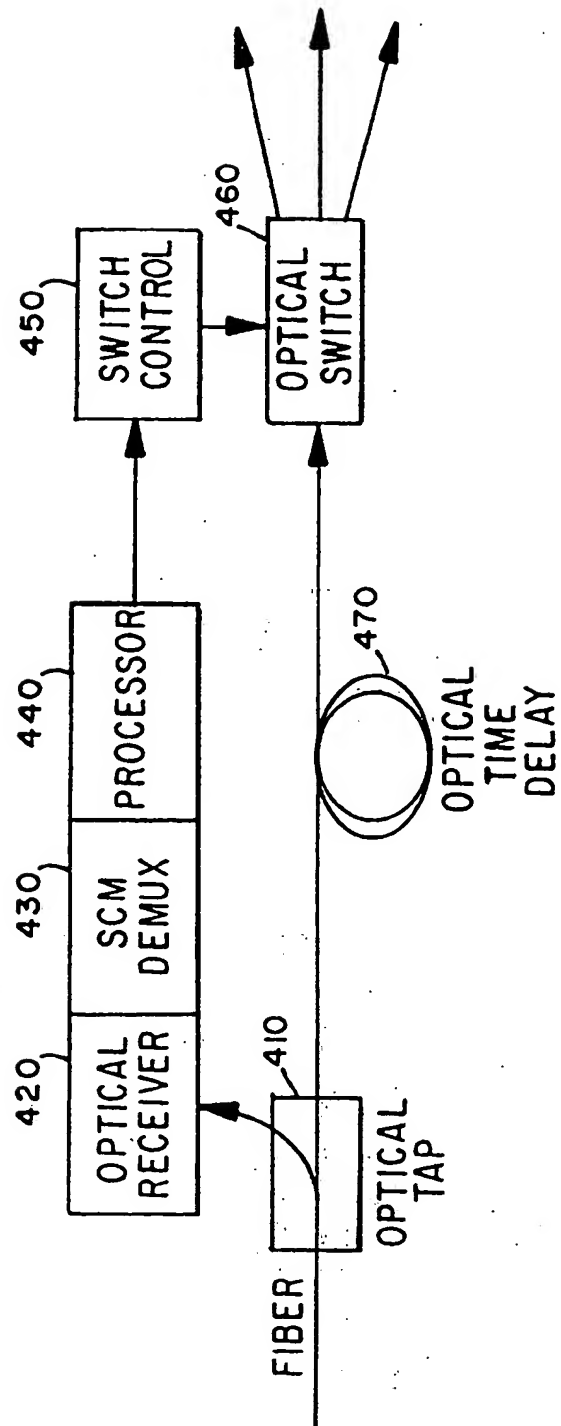


FIG. 4

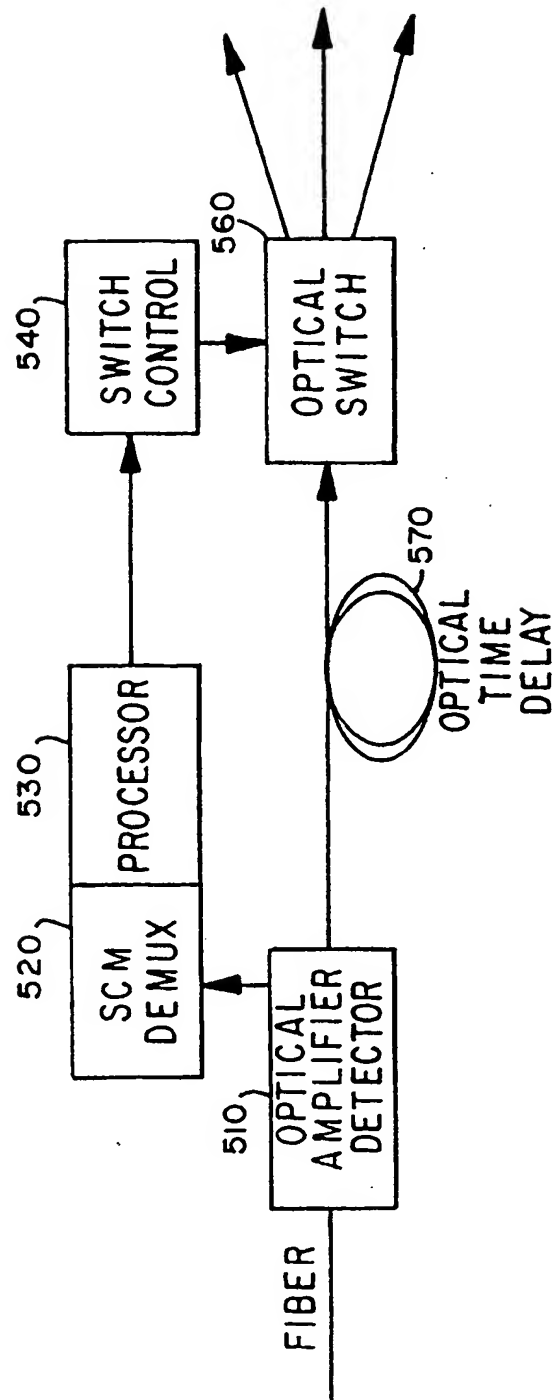


FIG. 5



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**Routing and switching of optical packets with multiplexed data and header.**

A method and apparatus is disclosed for signaling a switch (240, 460, 560) of the target destination of a data packet (100) having a header (110) specifying the destination address and an information frame (120). The data packet (100) along with a

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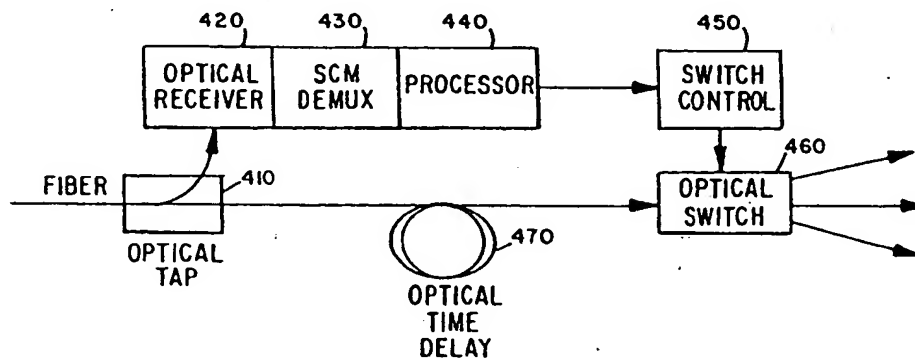


FIG. 4





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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 92 12 2062

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.5)
X	EP-A-0 313 389 (KOKUSAI DENSHIN DENWA K K) * abstract; claims 1,2; page 3, line 64 - page 4, line 32; page 5, line 6 - line 14 *	1,2,9,10	H 04 L 12/56 H 04 Q 11/00
Y	---	7,8	
Y	EP-A-0 334 054 (CSELT) * abstract; claim 3; column 4, line 32 - line 48; column 6, line 30 - line 36 *	7,8	
A	---	1,9	
A	INT. SWITCHING SYMPOSIUM 90 vol. 1, May 1990, SE pages 67 - 74 , XP130823 A. DE BOSIO ET AL * SECTION 3, PARAGRAPHS 1 AND 2 *	1,7-9	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.5)
			H 04 L H 04 Q
<del>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</del>			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 24-02-1993	Examiner ALI A M A
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	



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### CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ All claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

### LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

See sheet -B-

- ☐ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☒ None of the further search fees has been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims.

namely claims: 1, 2, 7-10



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EP 92 12 2062 -B-

**LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION    A POSTERIORI**

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claims 1,2,7-10: Method and apparatus for routing and switching optical packets in which data and header are multiplexed using frequency multiplexing techniques
2. Claims 1,3-6,11: Method for routing, switching and transmission of optical packets in which data and header have different bit rates